

## Shipping.

**STEAMERS.**  
**NEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA**  
**SINGAPORE.**

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW  
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,  
TASMANIA and FIJI.  
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship  
Company's Steamer  
"TANNANICE"

Captain S. G. Green, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, at FOUR P.M. Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 9th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents

Hongkong, 27th February, 1883. [163]  
FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
THE Steamship

**"BRUTUS,"**  
will be despatched for the above Ports, on  
**FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the 9th instant, at

Six o'clock.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
AH YON & Co.,  
80, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1882.

UNION LINE  
FOR YOKOHAMA.

**THE Steamship**  
**"VENICE,"**  
 Captain Drake, due, on or about 10th instant,  
 will have immediate despatch for the above

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1883. [176]

**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,  
COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE,  
and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE.)

THE Steamship

**"DECIMA,"**  
 Captain Oestmann, will be despatched as above,  
 on SATURDAY, the 17th March, at FOUR P.M.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1883. [164]

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FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.  
THE Steamship

**"BENARTY"**  
expected here on the 9th inst., will have prompt dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1883. [172]

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
FOR VICTORIA B. C.

**THE 3/3 L. I. Norwegian Barkentine**  
**"PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD,"**  
 Jensen, Master, will load here for the above

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
 Hongkong, 26th February, 1883. [159]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"B. P. CHENEY,"

Humphrey, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1882. [115]

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Bark  
"HERBERT DEAN"

Treat, Master, will load here for the above Port,  
and will have quick despatch.  
—For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**

Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [109]

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**Mails.**

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
 SHIP COMPANY.**  
 TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;

VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS

**T**HE Steamship  
"OCEANIC,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco on 4th Yokohama

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare, if re-embarking within

one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to the

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office, ad-

For further information as to Freight  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company

Hongkong, 1st March, 1864



## Intimations.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.  
A DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work published at the Office of this Paper, contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia, comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the Countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between

RUSSIA AND CHINA,  
BRAZIL AND CHINA,

AND  
THE KOREAN TREATY;

together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness, upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 contains a complete

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE

IN THIS PUBLICATION IS A CHAPTER ON SPORT,

dealing with almost every branch of sport including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *volume* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 is printed on a superior quality of Paper with a NEW FOUNT OF TYPE, specially ordered for the work, from THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, and bound in a fashion unsurpassed by any work of the kind ever published in the FAR EAST.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the Price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It will have an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL

SELECTED STOCK OF

FANCY CHRISTMAS

GOODS,

COMPRISING:—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S

PERFUMES.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

AND

PERFUMERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will be obliged by once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

The water famine so mysteriously predicted by the *Daily Press* the other day has, we may safely presume, been happily averted. Our morning contemporary's 30 days' supply of water stored in the Pokfulam Reservoir must, during these past 96 hours, have been materially increased. The gentle rain from heaven has effectually disposed of childish croakings, which actually had no foundation save in the disordered imagination of an exceedingly feeble brain. It requires no argument of ours to convince people with any pretensions to common sense, that notwithstanding a drought unprecedented in the history of the colony there was never the slightest danger of our water supply running short. Without a single drop of rain there was sufficient water stored at Pokfulam to meet the demands of the community for months to come; but had it been otherwise our contemporary's mournful anticipations would still have been meaningless twaddle. Heavy rains during the present month were absolutely certain; and, as we have previously stated, there is enough water in the Wong-nai-chong Valley, which could be made available without the slightest difficulty, to supply the whole of the colony for an indefinite period.

In the face of what are well known to be absolute facts, it is not surprising that the *raison d'être* of our water schemes has often been called in question. It has frequently and justly been asked—where is the necessity for any expensive water scheme? And so far as we have been able to ascertain a satisfactory and an intelligible answer has never been forthcoming to that question. However, self interest, especially when combined with energy and ability of no mean order and assisted by a combination of bigotted prejudice, flattered vanity and wounded pride, can work wonders, and in this instance it has certainly succeeded in doing so. The magnificent water project of Mr. J.M. Price appears to base its claims to public approval on the simple fact that the colony had a sum of over a million dollars to spend. A scientist who knew next to nothing about Hongkong and its requirements supported the extravagant plans of the Surveyor General, and easy going Lord Kimberley, with the evident desire to avoid being pestered by troublesome suitors, eventually sanctioned them. The

great water works which are to revolutionise social life in Hongkong, have been commenced and are said to be progressing slowly. No doubt they will be finished long before they are required. As Mr. Price's plans must be well known to the public we refrain at present from criticising them; perhaps an occasion may arise later on. In the meantime a few general observations relating to projects of this character may prove interesting.

The systems of water-supply are broadly classed as gravitation and pumping systems, and the cost of the works are primarily determined by the circumstances of each case, which render the one or the other system necessary, and by the extent and solidity of the works. A spring, lake or any other source of supply, situated on an elevation near a town, and affording always a constant supply of pure water, is a favourable instance of a gravitation scheme, and such a project is obviously much cheaper than one where water has to be pumped and stored and filtered. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that gravitation schemes are necessarily the cheaper, and if an average could be arrived at, it is even probable that the cost, whether compared to the quantity of water supplied, or per head of population, would be found to be greater than for pumping.

In gravitation schemes the expenses incurred—for impounding, reservoirs—storing against dry seasons, and for the bringing of water long distances, is often so great as to exceed not only the cost of machinery necessary in pumping schemes, but even that of the annual expenditure for pumping, if the latter be capitalised so as to afford a fair comparison with the capital expenditure in a gravitation scheme where no pumping may be required.

Whatever be the original level of the source, it is in almost all cases considered best to bring the water into high-level reservoirs from which it may flow downward in its course to and through the town.

The height of a reservoir determines several other points of importance. As water flows to its own level (subject to a slight loss by friction in the pipes and by leakage) a high reservoir will afford pressure sufficient to force the water wherever pipes are laid to an almost corresponding height in the town. Not only is this a convenience to the inhabitants, but it is of very great value in the case of fire, as the high pressure in the mains in the streets affords a supply, which (subject to certain qualifications) can be discharged at any point through a hose-pipe without the necessity for fire engines.

A pressure of more than 200 feet is generally found inconvenient for domestic supply, as the necessary fittings become costly and there is great loss by leakage. Where, therefore, the supply is at a greater elevation, the service reservoir should be placed at a lower level; and if the town is situated on a slope (like Hongkong) it may be divided into zones of different altitudes, each zone having its own service reservoir. Where the source of supply is not at a high level, or where there are no elevated positions available for reservoirs, or where for these or other reasons the cost of obtaining high-pressure water is greater than can be afforded, it may be sufficient to bring the water into the town at a low pressure.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 5th March.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

Both Houses of the United States Congress have adopted and signed the tariff bill. The total reduction is estimated at \$67,000,000.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It has been stated that the French expedition to Tonquin is accompanied by a Commissioner who is empowered to negotiate a new treaty with Annam, concerning the French protectorate of that kingdom.

Says the *Mercury* of the 2nd instant:—The Korean Official one of whom is, we understand, related to the King, accompanied by Herr von Mollendorff and Captain Farrow of H.M.C. Customs, visited the British corvette *Chilpaire* this morning.

News from Tiflis to the home papers states that a Russian officer and some Cossacks have been murdered near Askaniya by *Merv Turkomani*, and that the Russian Governor of the Akhal Tekke region has demanded the surrender of the murderers.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held at the Government Offices this afternoon. The business transacted was of little importance, and the Council was still sitting when our representative left. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

OUR readers will be pleased to learn, says the *Courier*, that the Freemasons of Shanghai have decided to have a Ball at the Masedon Hall on the 29th instant in support of their Charity Fund. Past experience of previous gatherings of the kind is a sufficient reason for the prediction that the Ball will be a success. The main object in view is charity. Subscriptions will be solicited, and the invitations issued without delay.

Sir Arthur Gordon, formerly Governor of New Zealand, is mentioned as the next Governor of Ceylon, but he is not to relieve Sir James Longden till the beginning of next year.

THERE are no fewer than 1457 theatres in Europe. Italy leads the list with 348; France has 337; Germany, 194; Spain, 160; Great Britain, 150; Austria and Hungary, 132; Russia, 44; Belgium, 32; Holland, 22; Switzerland, 20; Sweden and Norway, 18; Portugal, 16; Denmark, 10; Turkey, 4, and Greece, 4.

SUICIDES are said to be more numerous in Saxony than in any other country in Europe, and no plausible explanation has yet been offered for this mania. The rector of the University of Leipzig in opening the winter semester mentioned that of twelve students who had died during the last session only four succumbed to natural causes. One fell in a duel and four committed suicide.

We note that Bangkok is likely to be brought into telegraphic communication with the rest of the world through French agency from Saigon at an earlier date than by the line from Burma which the Indian telegraph department is engaged in laying down. The French are erecting a line to connect the capital of Siam with Saigon, and on the 30th November it was reported as completed from the latter place to the Siamese frontier. The remainder of the line was then to be "hastened forward." Unless, like Mr. Larkins and his party, the French constructors have met with unforeseen difficulties, they should be very near Bangkok by this date.

LADY Gertrude Stock, the sister of the Marquess of Queensberry, who has lately married a baker, and is now presumably occupied in selling bread, has led neither an inactive nor useless life. For a long time past she has diligently assisted her brother, the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, in his reformatory, and in 1876 she published a novel entitled *Linked Lives* which was very favorably received at the time. So Lady Gertrude and her youthful bridegroom have two strings to their bow, and it is in consoling to think that if the bread line should fall they have something else to fall back upon. It is said that Lady Stock's next work will be entitled "The Ventilation of Bachelors in town and country."

BAGPIPES, writes the paragraphist of a home paper, have at last found a distinguished appreciator, and bagpipers may congratulate themselves upon a distinguished descent. The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* relates that when, during the review at the close of the year, "Arabi the Egyptian" first heard the wild skirl of the pipes, he exclaimed rapturously, "This is Arab music without a doubt. How did the English learn it?" The official in charge endeavoured to explain that the strains of melody, or whatever it might be called, were really British; but Arabi would not be convinced, and fortified his scepticism by an old Arabic legend about 70,000 Arabs who left the hilly parts of Arabia to take service under the early Roman emperors. "They went away to Rome," said Arabi, impressively, "and they never returned!"—here he nodded in the direction of the square—"it is possible that they have come back in the persons of their descendants; in any case, that grand music could only have come from Arabia." This is decisive, and it is to be hoped that the Highlanders are properly proud of their newly discovered "forbearers." Considered as ancestors, Arabs are certainly preferable to the lost ten tribes.

An interesting statement has been published by a contemporary concerning the duration of ministerial service in England. English statesmen of the first rank are a long-lived race. It is the custom to speak of Mr. Gladstone's activity at his years as unparalleled, but he is only seventy-three. Lord Beaconsfield was seventy-five when he left office, Lord Russell seventy-four, Lord Eldon seventy-six, and Lord Palmerston eighty-one. If a comparison is made, not by years but by the tenure of office, the comparison is even more reassuring. Mr. Gladstone has only been nineteen years in the Cabinet. Lord Russell was twenty-four, Lord Liverpool twenty-five, Lord Eldon nearly twenty-six, and Lord Palmerston twenty-eight. Mr. Gladstone has been Prime Minister nearly eight years, and Lord Palmerston's Premiership lasted nine years and four months. Lord Liverpool's nearly fifteen years, and Mr. Pitt's eighteen years. The pace is more trying now than in Lord Liverpool's day, but, on the other hand, Mr. Gladstone's constitution is exceptionally strong, and there seems to be no reason from precedent why his Premiership should not at least outlast the duration of the present Parliament.

Says the *Star* in the East:—If reports are true that come to us from Swatow, the Chinese there must be in high glee. The great steamboat lines are crowding each other. Rates of travel and freights are merely nominal. Tickets to Hongkong for Chinese passengers are reduced to twenty-five cents. The distance is about 100 miles. On their way the passengers receive two meals. Wines and cigars are not included. Passage to Singapore for the same class of passengers has been reduced to three dollars in some cases, and to Hongkong about the same. Freight to Hongkong have been as low as three cents per bag of sugar. To Shanghai, an effort has been made to keep the charge nominally at thirty cents per picul, but anywhere from fifteen to twenty-seven cents have been quietly returned to the shipper. Of course, the Chinese laugh. They have never seen it after this style before. The foreigners are "eating each other," said an informant with an air of patient resignation. They will be delighted to see the competition kept up. The dividends of the steamer line will not be burdensomely heavy. But then the managers can facilitate themselves that they are engaged in a great work of philanthropy. Many a Chinaman who never expected to go abroad has taken advantage of the twenty-five cent fares (two meals included) to see that famous head-quarters which the foreigners call Hongkong.

LATEST advices from Siam state that the Kraw Canal French Exploring Party met with much favor at Bangkok. They have been entertained at a garden party by the Foreign Minister, and the steam gunboat *Coronation* has been placed at their disposal to convey them to the isthmus. Their proposed line of survey is to start from Chumpon across the isthmus to Kraw, and then return by another route.

We would remind our readers that the members of the Choral Society will perform Barnett's well known cantata "The Ancient Mariner" in the St. Andrews Hall, City Hall, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. The cantata has been in rehearsal for a considerable time, and judging from an informal performance given on Monday evening we anticipate a creditable display. As this will be the first legitimate work attempted by the Choral Society for several years, the representation will be peculiarly interesting.

ACCORDING to news received at Penang, the Dutch are still having serious trouble with the Achinese. On the 4th January, the *Penang Times* learns, that a transport convoy was attacked by Achinese, and six men were killed and eight wounded. The military commandant at Anaglung was obliged to send the bodies to Lambaroe for burial, because the Achinese had assembled near the cemetery, and he had not a sufficient force to defend the funeral and the fort at the same time. This, with other repeated and persistent attacks upon the troops whenever they go outside their fortifications, does not say much for the policy of introducing Civil Government in Achene.

THE *Spectator* asks:—"We observe that the vacant Garter has been conferred on the Duke of Grafton, of whom we only know that he saw service in the Crimea, and is Esquerry to the Queen. If the Garter were always given for distinguished services, as it often has been, it would mean more than it actually does. If it had been given to the Marquis of Bath, for instance, who, though a Conservative in politics, has held a 'steadily Liberal' course in relation to the political affairs of the East, affairs which he has evidently carefully studied, it would have tended to raise the value of a Garter; whereas to give it to a mere Duke—we suppose, for being so good as to be a Duke—tends decidedly to depreciate its value."

THE admission of reporters to the meetings of the Municipal Council is, says the *Shanghai Courier*, a question that has often been brought forward in these columns. It is a matter that merits the careful consideration of the members of the new Council, who, we imagine, have the power to allow their proceedings, in the interests of the public, to be reported in the newspapers. It is certain that if reporters had been admitted to the Council, the Watch Committee would not have been in the awkward position of having "no reliable archives for reference, and no data for guidance," for it is a well-known fact that reports cut from the local newspapers are utilized as the official minutes of many of the best managed public companies in Shanghai; and, further, it cannot be denied that the Press has rendered the Ratepayers valuable services in directing attention to the rottenness of our police system. But no elaboration on our part of the value of the Press to the community is necessary, and in again directing public attention to the subject, we emphasise our previously expressed belief that the circumstances of the times and public interest demand that the doors of our local parliament should no longer be closed to the ever-improving influence of the Press.

ACCORDING to "Gil Blas" in the *Overland Mail*, the argument for doing away with suits for breach of promise of marriage finds some support in the fact that they work in such a terribly one-sided way, violating altogether the wise maxim of the ancients that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The disappointed young lady generally comes off with flying colours and "gold galore," while the disappointed young gentleman always has to retire crestfallen with a sad heart and an unsatisfactory farthing. This has just been the painful experience of Mr. Thomas Kingsley, who has endeavoured to extract a *poo* from a Miss Pelle, who had trifled with his young affections. The lady is fifteen years the senior of the gentleman, and it was given in evidence that she had begun to lay siege to his heart when he was a boy of fourteen. The course of true love did not, however, run very smooth; there were little unpleasantnesses about money—that terrible divider; and finally Miss Pelle positively declined to become Mrs. Kingsley. Mr. Kingsley appealed to the law, and the law has decided that Miss Pelle owes him the traditional farthing, and that he owes her a hundred pounds. He had better have suffered in silence.

A REMARKABLE illustration of the method by which the Italian Irredentists endeavor to keep alive feelings of animosity to Austria is afforded by a recent number of *Pro Patria*. It publishes a striking portrait of Oberdan, "assassinated by Austria, Dec. 20, 1882," and, after a quotation from Guicciardi, displays prominently the following memento:

Austria is not a geographical expression—Giovanni Bovio.

Austria is a diplomatic expression—Giovanni Bovio.

Austria is not a nation—Assolme.

Austria is not a State—It is a State—Metemich.

Austria is not a State; she is only a Government—Gottschalk.

Austria cannot be called a Government, she consists solely of a dynasty—Cassale Benzo di Cavotti.

Austria is a dynasty of brigands—Carlo Rotta.

Austria is a political network—Official Austrian documents.

Austria does not represent a single clear and simple idea in anything whatever—Pablo Emilio Lunbrini.

Austria is the negation of all civilization—Gladstone.

Austria is the enemy of the human race—Giuseppe De Maltre.

Austria is an Administration, not a State—Giuseppe De Maltre.

Austria is only an assassin—At Brescia.

Austria is always the same—Giuseppe Garibaldi.

Austria is treacherably condemned to perish—Giuseppe Mazzini.

THE *Sydney Bulletin* has the following:—"A Glasgow 'meenister,' writing to a dignity of the Oatmeal and Whiskey Church over here, makes this withering statement:—"The students of our Theological College are becoming deeply interested in the Colonial question." We should rather believe they are, considering the quantity of good Australian gold they see the ministers bring with them when they leave us to go back to their hungry home. We can just fancy each hatchet-faced Donald and shock-headed Sandy sharpening his teeth as he gazes with envious eye upon the ample paunches of these travelled pastors. Why should the Anglicans have it all their own way, and feed fat, while there are good Scotch stomachs empty, or at best rumbling with watery burgeo? We think, however, that previous to being sent out here, these young ministers should be put into stall, so to speak, and fattened up to a respectable extent. This will take the edge off their terror-stricken looks on landing. Which reminds us that the landlady who boarded some of the last contingent is no more. She died of poverty and a broken heart.

ENGLISH and Foreign papers have been ringing with the heroism of a ship's steward, who saved the lives of all hands on board the ship *Santa Anna* when it was wrecked on the Point Loeux rocks. The English ship, *Jupiter*, was in the harbour when the doomed vessel was seen to go on the rocks. The English boats tried again and again to face the surf, but were always beaten back. An effort to shoot a line attached to a shot over the vessel failed, when the steward of the *Jupiter*, by name Charles Salter, volunteered to carry the line to the wrecked ship. His captain and mates tried to dissuade him, but he persisted in his offer. With nothing on but his trousers, belt and knife attached, and the looped line over his shoulder, he entered the surf; twice he was beaten back by the tremendous waves, but watching his chance he dived under a wave, and swimming under water got clear of the surf, and with powerful strokes clef his way on his errand of mercy. By means of his communication, the whole of the crew, 32 in all, were landed, the last to leave the ship being Salter, their deliverer. This Salter was, until lately, a steward on board the *Zelandia*, and is, we believe, now in Australia.

SAYS the *Foohow Herald*:—"The celebration of the Feast of Lanterns, on Thursday last, the fifteenth of the China Moon, was of rather a meagre character. In comparison with what we have witnessed on previous occasions. Lanterns and pyrotechny certainly do not agree with one another; the former being so fragile as not to resist even the small explosives, and we regret to find that the prettier display is being discarded for the more noisy and dangerous amusement. The Canton Club-house was, as usual, thrown open, and the theatrical performance well attended. As a prelude to the commencement of a long and tedious play of a serio-comic description, a novel, and cleverly executed representation of a Dragon was introduced with considerable effect. The latter is composed of a fine gauze fabric, attached to hoops, and illuminated inside, the length of this monster being about twenty yards, and having a girth of some three yards. This construction, being carried rapidly round by natives attired in sombre coloured clothing, which renders them almost invisible, has a most striking appearance, and seemed to afford immense satisfaction to the assemblage. Four other entertainments, which we visited, seemed to be fairly well attended by the lower classes, but the plays placed upon the stage were evidently not of the most chaste or moral description, and the costumes far inferior to those worn by the professional actors at the 'Canton.' We are pleased, though certainly surprised, to learn that no confagurations have been occasioned by the festival, and hope that the Chinese may have a year of immunity from such description of devastation.

Says the *Star* in the East:—"It is indeed true that the recent action of the German gunboats at Swatow and Amoy is fitted to make an outcry. It is complained of as being arbitrary and high handed. Certainly such a thing would not be tolerated in Western lands. It was a remarkable spectacle, that met the eyes of people at Swatow day after day—German soldiers parading to and fro—an armed guard bidding defiance to Chinese officials. But is the blame all on one side? If the Germans were acting in variance with international proprieties, so also were the Chinese. The latter began it. The present Cheng Hsi magistral is unsurpassed in arbitrariness. He is an old man; he belongs to that class of Chinese Bourbons who learn nothing. He does not know that there may be a difference between the beginning and the ending of a cycle in 'Cathay.' He lives on 'early memories.' He recalls the day when the 'barbarian' could be treated with contempt. He is an old master of 'foreignness,' and whether by chance or design, he turns up at Swatow. Now, had he attended to the case, and treated these British with the consideration which was their due, his difficulty would have been settled some time ago. But he was arrogant, and supposed that he had but to stamp his foot and storm out his displeasure and he would gain a victory. He has found out his mistake. The German gunboats (he) confronted the Chinese button, and the button has had to give way. This Chinese official is very fond of saying that he 'cares neither for his place nor his head.' It is obvious, however, that he retains a strong affection for them both, and takes what he considers the very best way of advancing his interests. A rumour spread from that region that the Magistral thought he may be removed, is to be pronounced 'there is reason for concluding that he is secretly exiled and 'upheld' by higher officials, who are glad to see and use his contemptuous treatment of foreigners. On this account, therefore, as well for the general good that he has been and answered in his own way. Such a course as he has been pursuing will, it is combined, and bitterness and trouble to the German gunboats may be acting more wisely in the interests of future quietude than even the Chinese could credit for."



## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half yearly meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Offices, No. 14, Praya Central, this afternoon. There was a large attendance, and amongst others we noticed Mr. H. Hopplius (Chairman) Messrs. A. McIver, W. Reiners, F. B. Johnson, C. D. Bottomley, C. Vincent Smith, E. F. Foster, (Directors) M. Grote, J. J. dos Remedios, A. E. Vaucher, Thomas Howard, M. B. Polliwalla, J. M. Fleming, J. H. Cox, W. M. Morgan, J. C. da Rocha, P. Jordan, P. A. da Costa, E. Georg, and D. Gillies, Secretary.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, the Chairman said that as the report and accounts had been in the hands of the shareholders for some considerable time they would take the same as read. He regretted that they had not a more favourable balance to show but they were all aware that losses had occurred over the building of two steamers, which made the profits on the general work of the Company much less than they otherwise would have been. The Directors would not fail to make good use of the experience thus bought, and steps had been taken to prevent any such loss taking place in the future. The new machinery which had arrived from home was partly working and the remainder was being put up. When the new machinery was in full working order he was confident that a great saving would soon be shown in the accounts. He would also mention that they anticipated good results from the return of their Secretary, Mr. Gillies, who had visited the principal dockyards in the United Kingdom, and had noted all the latest improvements applicable to their business. The Company had lots of work in hand, and he felt confident that a period of steady prosperity was before them. He would be happy to answer any questions relating to the Company's affairs which might be put to him.

No questions being asked, the Chairman proposed that the report be adopted and the accounts passed.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. M. Morgan and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bottomley proposed, and Mr. M. Grote seconded that the election of Messrs. E. F. Foster and C. V. Smith, as Directors, be confirmed. The election was confirmed.

Mr. F. B. Johnson proposed, and Mr. J. H. Cox seconded that Messrs. Hopplius and McIver be re-elected as Directors which was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Arnold and Davis were proposed as auditors for the current year by Mr. Reiners and seconded by Mr. Vaucher, and were re-elected.

The Chairman thanked the shareholders for their attendance and stated that the dividend warrants would be issued on Friday next.

This concluded the business.

## PROFESSOR HASELMAYER AT THE CITY HALL.

Professor Haselmayer, the well known illusionist, gave the first of a series of entertainments in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night. Although the elements were not propitious there was a fairly large audience, the body of the theatre being well filled, and, judging by the enthusiastic applause which greeted the performer's efforts, we should say that a most enjoyable evening was passed. Professor Haselmayer has obtained a high reputation as an exponent of the mystic art, and has performed with great success in all parts of the world. Although this is his first visit to the Far East his renown had preceded him, and it must be admitted that those who, relying on the wonderful powers attributed to him by the press, looked for something extraordinary in his illusions, were not disappointed. It may be here noted that last night's programme, although a varied and attractive one, was inferior to what will hereafter be produced from the Professor's extensive repertory.

Our space being limited will not admit of a lengthy description of Professor Haselmayer's opening entertainment; however, a brief reference to its principal features will doubtless be acceptable to our readers. After an introduction on the pianoforte by Madame Haselmayer, the Professor came to the front, and, after apologising for his imperfect acquaintance with the English language, introduced himself to the audience in a few graceful and appropriate sentences. He frankly confessed that his tricks were illusions and sleight of hand, and invited close attention so that his method might be detected if possible. Although he was sorry to deceive his audience, the character of the entertainment rendered deception, as far as he could manage it, a necessity, but he hoped they would do their best to find out his secrets. The usual card tricks were then performed, the Professor showing himself quite an adept in manipulating the pictures, and in another well known illusion, in which an orange and a block of wood are made to change places in an apparently mysterious manner, he fairly brought down the house. Amongst other interesting features the performance of the speaking drum merits special notice. Of course we have an idea how this ingenious piece of mechanism is made to act the part of a thought reader with so much success, but all the same the trick is a most wonderful one. Spiritualism, so-called, with its table tapping and other childish nonsense, would stand a very poor show alongside Haselmayer's inspired musical instrument. The hat trick is as old as the hills, still the Professor managed by introducing several amusing features to cause a good deal of laughter, and any number of "ha-yahs" from the Celestial portion of the audience.

In addition to the illusions Professor Haselmayer gave a very interesting exhibition with a number of educated birds, canaries, Java sparrows, &c. The manner in which these diminutive entertainers were through their respective programmes speaks volumes for the care and attention which must have been devoted to their training and education. The versatile illusionist also introduced a musical instrument of his own invention, named the "tylocaric," on which he played two selections arranged by himself in artistic style, eliciting warm applause from the audience.

The entertainment terminated shortly after eleven o'clock, the Professor announcing (previous to his final trick that the next performance, with an entirely new change of programme, introducing many startling novelties, would take place on Thursday evening.

## HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eleventh annual meeting of the shareholders in the above named concern was held at Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s (General Managers) yesterday afternoon, when there were present Messrs. J. S. Cox (chairman) E. L. Woodin, T. T. Benning, Henry Crawford, (consulting committee) A. E. Vaucher, Dalton Sayle, W. Legge, G. C. Cox and the Rev. J. C. Edge.

The Chairman in laying the report and accounts before the meeting said he had very little to add to the information given in the report. The Company's machinery had undergone some repairs during the year, and now everything, including premises and plant generally, was in perfect order.

Mr. E. L. Woodin proposed that the report and accounts as presented be adopted, which was seconded by Mr. W. Legge and carried unanimously.

On the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. E. A. Vaucher, Messrs. T. T. Benning, E. L. Woodin, H. Crawford, D. Sayle, and J. D. Hutchison were elected as a consulting committee; and Mr. W. H. Davis was re-elected auditor without opposition.

After some desultory conversation respecting the financial position of the Bakery, from which it was elicited that the capital was \$30,000 when the company was formed, of which real estate and machinery represented \$24,000 and working balance \$6,000, it was stated that it had been considered advisable to write down the value of the real estate, until it now stood at \$20,500; that the reserve fund amounted to \$4,000, on deposit in the Bank; that there was cash in hand, \$2,544, and in current account \$2,430; and that the outstanding accounts amounted to over \$3,000, making together with the reserve fund, a total of \$12,000, out of which a sum of \$3,000 was to be paid as dividend.

A vote of thanks to the General Managers concluded the business.

## OUR SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—AW YE-ES, they talk in Euwopie at times about the state of Education in Poland, but alas my experience during the sittings of the Parliament here lately, I, for one, shall never waver to Poland about Education again. I assure you. Doctor R. Alex, Jamieson put forward a very good motion in which he seemed to bear the painful position of many Euwasians fully in mind, and I am sure the generosity of the public would have been thoroughly satisfied in the long run had he backed him up decisively; but alas, the well-known element was introduced by the Wevewend Muehhead and led to twofold results. A Mr. W. H. Doyle who opposed the wevewend gentleman launched out into an inexplicable explanation of the Woman Catholic creed where he was speedily lost in a heartrending uppour; and whereas he was trying to finish the creed or was chanting

After the uppour is over,  
We speak of the very best of what's  
Of the whisky will divide a good dream.

I know not; but I, like many others, went into a fit of laughter and felt very much inclined to shout out to him "what a day we ah having." But putting aside all jokes, I must lay stress on the point that the position of the Euwasians is not properly noticed here;—many of the parents of fine children go home and leave them and their poor mothers to live as best they can on the streets of this wretched town; this is a scandalous fact, a terrible disgrace, and can be summed up as one of the greatest monstrosities of the nineteenth century. Fathers of Euwasian children ought to be made to support them just as they are in England and elsewhere—ye-es—aw. A great deal has been said about a Mr. Thomas Hanbury; he offered a piece of land for a Euwasian School to the Council, and at this I am not surprised at all. He is a millionaire I believe, and has visited the Queen and H. M. is about to inhabit his villa at Mentone. These are great achievements no doubt, but I would strongly recommend to those who are now in favour of connecting this Mr. Hanbury's name with the school, to look before they leap. I, personally, should talk *ad infinitum* against it unless it were an uppour which, however, I do not anticipate. I think the Council have done well in condescending to accept the land, as I do not advocate the policy of cutting off the nose to spite the face; certainly not—exactly so.—

Yours truly,  
UTTAHLI UTTAH.  
Shanghai, 1st March, 1883.

## THE UTILITY OF DRUNKENNESS.

Darwin shows that the onward progress, the development, or what may be described as the collective prosperity of the species, is brought about by over-multiplication, followed by a necessary struggle for existence, in the course of which the inferior or unsuitable individuals are weeded out, and "the survival of the fittest" necessarily follows. These superior or more suitable specimens transmit more or less of their advantages to their offspring, which, still multiplying excessively, are again and again similarly sifted and improved or developed in a boundless course of forward evolution.

In the earlier stages of human existence, the fittest for survival were those whose brutal or physical energies best enabled them to struggle with the physical difficulties of their surroundings, to subjugate the crudities of the primal plains and forests to human requirements. The perpetual struggles of the different tribes gave the dominion of the earth to those best able to rule; the strongest and most violent human animal was then the fittest, and he survived accordingly.

Then came another era of human effort; gradually culminating in the present period. In this, mere muscular strength, brute physical power, and mere animal energy have become less and less demanded as we have, by the aid of physical science, imprisoned the physical forces of nature in our steamboilers, batteries, &c., and have made them our slaves in lieu of human prisoners of war. The coarse, muscular, raving, yelling, fighting human animal that formerly led the van-dance, the hunt and the battle, is no longer the fittest for survival, but, on the contrary, daily becoming more and more out of place. His prize-fights, his dog-fights, his cockpits and bull-baiting are practically abolished; his fox-hunting and bird-shooting are only carried on at great

expense by a wealthy residuum, and by damaging interference with civilized agriculture. The unfitness of the remaining representatives of the primeval savage is manifest, and their survival is purely prejudicial to the present interests and future progress of the race.

Such being the case, we now require some means of eliminating these coarser, more brutal, or purely animal specimens of humanity, in order that there may be more room for the survival and multiplication of the more intellectual, more refined, and altogether distinctively human specimens. It is desirable that this should be effected by some natural or spontaneous proceeding of self-extinction, performed by the animal specimens themselves. If this self-immolation can be a process that is enjoyable in their own estimation, all the objections to it that might otherwise be suggested by our feelings of humanity are removed.

Now, these conditions are exactly fulfilled by the alcoholic drinks of the present day when used for the purpose of obtaining intoxication.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

## MARSHAL CANROBERT'S ROMANCE.

Marshal Canrobert inhabits a small hotel in the Rue de Marignan. Like most French soldiers he is careless of luxury, and busies himself but little about the fine arts. The first thing that strikes one on entering is a little peculiarly hidden away under the staircase; the walls are covered with the most modern engravings, water-color sketches and photographs, which do not speak well of the Marshal's taste in *les beaux arts*.

And now I would say a few words of Madame le Marchéale. At the close of the Crimean campaign, one evening at a reception held at the Ministère des Finances, at Marshal Canrobert entered the salon, a young lady, whose remarkable beauty was not a little enhanced by her simple dress of plain white tulle, came with shy boldness up to the hero and said: "Monsieur le Marchéale will do with me as he did with the Russians, and make me dance?" "You forget, Mademoiselle, that there is an armistice now!"

"And a free pardon and amnesty for my boldness, I hope?"

Without replying, the Marshal offered the young lady his arm, and, bringing her up to a young officer who happened to be standing near, said:—

"Tenez," Monsieur! Dance this quadrille with Mademoiselle, and bear in mind that to-night a Marshal of France envies a sub-lieutenant!"

Before many years had passed the young and beautiful Miss Florence Macdonald, who had aspired to dance with the coadjutor of Marshal Pelissier had become Madame la Marchéale Canrobert. After having waited a few minutes in the *salon* above mentioned, a servant announced that M. le Marchéale is ready to receive you, and, mounting to the second floor, you are ushered into the presence of the old warrior in his den; a simple room, without any ornament, but littered with books bearing on military matters, newspapers, maps, etc., etc. Marshal Canrobert is about seventy and of medium height. His gray hair is very curly, and the ensemble of his face is most agreeable, the forehead being high and intellectual, and the glance from his eye kind but keen, brilliant and penetrating. His carriage is stern and resolute, but the back is a little bowed, and the head inclined to the side when the Marshal speaks. The tone of his voice is splendid; it rings, and the slight Southern accent lends an irresistible charm to the bold, frank, soldierly words of greeting with which you are made welcome.—*Whitehall Review.*

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Copile*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on Monday, the 5th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Sunday next.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ben line steamer *Benary* left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 9th.

The Union line steamer *Venice* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 10th.

The N. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Compta* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th.

The steamship *Euxine* left Sydney on the 1st instant, for Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Hongkong, and is due here on or about the 28th.

## "THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell.

This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any chemist or dealer in perfumery in the world, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co. London.—(Advrt.)

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"CRYSTAL."

Captain R. A. Darling will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [186]

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1883, at 3.30 P.M.

By Order, E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [184]

## HONGKONG RACES, 1883.

NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.

## A COMPLETE REPORT

OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1883, IN PAMPHLET FORM.

As only a limited number have been printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office.

No. 6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1883. [183]

## To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS WILL PERFORM BARNETT'S CANTATA

"THE ANCIENT MARINER,"

IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL:

CITY HALL

THIS EVENING.

THE 7TH MARCH, AT NINE P.M.

Members of the String Band of the Buffs will (by kind permission) compose the Orchestra.

TICKETS—(Price 2s Each) may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s after 11 A.M., on THURSDAY, March 1st, (and at the Door of the Hall on the Night of Performance) where a plan of Seats may be seen, and books of the words purchased by Ticket Holders at 20 cents per Copy.

R. G. ALFORD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1883. [158]

## THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

EVERY REPRESENTATION

was received with delighted applause

LAST NIGHT.

## TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE 8TH INSTANT.

SECOND PERFORMANCE

OF PROFESSOR & MADAME HASELMAYER.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—

For the first time,

THE GARDEN OF ROSES,

ON WHICH OCCASION EVERY LADY WILL RECEIVE A BOUQUET.

THE MYSTERIOUS POCKET (NOVEL)

THE DREAM OF A MISER (NOVEL)

HOT COFFEE DIABOLIC (NOVEL)

AND A HOST OF OTHER WONDERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle, .....\$2.50

Front Seats in Parterre, .....\$2.00

Back Seats and Children, .....\$1.00

Particular attention is called to the fact that Front Seats next to the erected Platform are the best Seats for this Entertainment. Seats may be booked at Messrs. KRUSE & Co.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9.

SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 10TH,

TWO GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS

MATINEE, AT 2.30.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

AT NINE O'CLOCK.

WITH AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [183]

## INTIMATION.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PENATI, certificated

Professor of Music of the REGGIO CON-

SERVATORIO DI MILANO, and Resident in

Hongkong for over 7 years, gives lessons in

Musical Piano, Harmonium and Singing.

Signor PENATI is open for engagements as

Pianist at Private Dancing Parties.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address:—No. 8, PEEL STREET.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [185]

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 4 per cent, being \$5

per SHARE, for the six months ending

30th December last, declared at TO-DAY'S

Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting will be Payable

at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY NEXT

the 9th inst., and Shareholders are requested to

apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's

Office No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [187]

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are

requested to send in a Statement of Business

Contributed during the half year ended

December 31st, 1882, on or before March 31st,

on which date the accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [188]

## Intimations.

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL

COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of

CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at

Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

## WILLIAM SCHMIDT &amp; CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION

DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting-Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9]

## HONGKONG-TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE, SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [149]

## For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS.

PICKS.

AXES.

HATCHETS.

ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS.

PATENT BIT-DRACES.

AUGER-BITS.

DRILLS.

GIMBLETS.

SQUARES.

PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS & CHEST LOCKS.

MRS. POTTS' PATENT SADRONS.

COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FORCE-PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES.

BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM; BORING TOOLS.

ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED.

ANVILS.



